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                 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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                          WESTERN DIVISION
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   PEDRO RAMIREZ,
                                     No. ED CV 11-00763-CAS (VBK)
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                  Petitioner,
                                      ORDER ACCEPTING FINDINGS AND
                                      RECOMMENDATIONS OF UNITED STATES
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                                      MAGISTRATE JUDGE
        v.
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   T. BUSBY,
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                  Respondent.
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        Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §636, the Court has reviewed the Petition
   for Writ of Habeas Corpus ("Petition"), the records and files herein,
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   and the Report and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate
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   Judge ("Report").
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IS ORDERED that: (1) the Court accepts the findings and recommendations of the Magistrate Judge, and (2) the Court declines to issue a Certificate of Appealability ("COA").1 Revision a. Smyde

DATED: March 6, 2012 5

> CHRISTINA A. SNYDER UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." Here, the Court has adopted the Magistrate Judge's finding and conclusion that the Petition fails to state a cognizable claim. Thus, the Court's determination of whether a Certificate of Appealability should issue here is governed by the Supreme Court's decision in <u>Slack v. McDaniel</u>, 529 U.S. 473, 120 S. Ct. 1595 (2000), where the Supreme Court held that, "[w]hen the district court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds without reaching the prisoner's underlying constitutional claim, a COA should issue when the prisoner shows, at least, that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find

Under 28 U.S.C. §2253(c)(2), a Certificate of Appealability

"Section 2253 mandates that both showings be made before the court of appeals may entertain the appeal. Each component of the § 2253(c) showing is part of a threshold inquiry, and a court may find that it can dispose of the application in a fair and prompt manner if it proceeds first to resolve the issue whose answer is more apparent from the record and arguments." Id. at 485.

it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural

ruling." 529 U.S. at 484. As the Supreme Court further explained:

Here, the Court finds that Petitioner has failed to make the requisite showing that "jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling."